Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL SUPPORT THE VIRGINIA STRAIGHTOUTS.

Lies on Secretary Blaine Officially Exposed—An Important Ruling Decided and Changes in Telegraph Management at Chicago.

Telegraph Changes.

Most Contemptible.

Dramatic.

Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The Situation at Las Pinos.

Vanderbilt on Railroad Matters.

Fire at Chicago.

Reasons for the Testament Revision.

The New York Walking Match.

Robbers Killed.

Rescued.

An Important Mining Case.

Indian Troubles Threatened.

Diplomatic.

Movements of the President.

The Treasury Spring Cleaning.

Standees Stopped.

Virginia Politics.

THE BEMEDALED BOSS.

NO PROSPECT OF ELECTION BY THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

Scoring Conkling Unmercifully—What Can the Voters Do—And the Result Will Be Good—Democratic Endorsements, Etc.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Presidentmaker.

Charges Against Sam Tradewell.

Assessments.

Application Denied.

Fatal Accident.

The Funeral of Captain Fitz.

A Mine Missing.

A Complete Hoax.

Murder at Rodeo.

Homicide.

Death.

NEVADA.

Mining News.

Personal.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Seattle.

For San Francisco.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Wood Carding Mill at Eugene City Destroyed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From Victoria.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Italian Cabinet.

Gambetta talks Sensibly.

Murder in Ireland.

THE TURF.

Racing Prizes.

Rise in Pensions.

MEXICO.

Coming Home.

Mexican National Bank Proposed.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. Villard's Position Regarding the Northern Pacific and Other Enterprises.

CURRENT NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION.

The City of Portland and Its Relation to the Pacific Northwest.

RELATIVE GROWTH OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

Prospect for the Future and Reasons Given for Expecting the Rapid Development of Portland—Lines to Commercial Use.

PARAGRAPHIC DETAIL.

JAY GOULD.

How the Shadow of One Man Abnormally Grows and Rolls on Wall Street.

An Independent View.

OUR EXPORTS.

A Third Term Organ's Hopes.

Columbia River Steam Ferry

Swallowing POISON

THE PIONEER TAILORING, CLOTHING, FURNISHING AND HAT HOUSE.

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Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure

The Daily Oregonian

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1881.

CLEAR CASE OF REBELLION.

When Senator Conkling and subSenator Platt resigned they understood well enough that they would be re-elected at once. The course they have since taken during a week past shows overwhelmingly that they had in view the triumph of a re-election. For this imagined advantage they deserted their posts and left the party a minority in the senate. Mr. Conkling went up to the legislature. He thought it necessary only to strike an attitude, issue his orders in imperious tones and with lordly waft-ure of the hand, and all men would fall down before him. But the hope of his triumphant vindication began to vanish. Then from command he descended to expostulation, and next to controversy; but he begged and besought, as he had previously threatened and commanded, in vain. Having now ascertained that the Senate vote is resolved to take him at his word and allow him and the man who represented his other vote in the senate to remain out of the body which they deserted, he proposes to join his followers in the legislature with the democrats, force adjournment without an election, and stake his last chance on getting a more subservient assembly through the spring general election next fall. This desperate throw will be as futile at the last as at the first. By it he puts in peril the ascendency of his party, without the smallest chance of personal success. Should the republicans again carry the legislature his opponents would still be strong enough to beat him; for the overwhelming probability is that the executive would give the legislature and both senators to the democrats. But for this he cares little. His whole conduct presents him in a character so intensely selfish, and so thoroughly contemptible that hopeless rule, in his case, no matter what term he may take, or what may be the record of events independent of his own further action.

What has happened is a happy riddance for the republican party of Mr. Conkling, and this by his own act. Grass will grow and water will run as heretofore, though it may be a great surprise to the "boss" to see it. No party is ever destroyed by abandonment of it by ambitious and hanghty leader who proposes to leave it to its fate because can not force it to respond to his own imperious will. Of this the history of all parties furnishes illustrations enough. By the self-immolation of Mr. Conkling the republican party gains several things of value. One is the complete overthrow of "Gossism," with its unit rule, its gag system and other appliances for stifling free expression of sentiment in the party. Conkling's retirement also signalizes the abolition of the system under which a political leader, through activity and dexterity in manipulating official patronages attains to control of primaries and caucuses, to the virtual suppression of popular sentiment and the building up of his own dictatorship. Another thing gained is the final defeat of the third-term project. The New York boss is the chief representative and exponent of this doctrine, upon which the republican party has several times expressly stamped its disapproval. As matter of fact, the present difficulty is only a continuation of the fight made a year ago at Chicago for the third term scheme, the gag law, the absolute dominion of caucuses, and the unit rule. But it is the expiring effort of this struggle for despotism in party management; not a hopeful, aggressive and victorious movement to re-establish it. Grubbing for the right at Chicago for the unit rule, the party saw the domination of caucuses, the third term senatorial dictation, the spoils doctrine and the whole system embraced in the methods of machine politics. He and the system were beaten. Garfield, who was among its opponents, was nominated for the presidency; and Conkling, beaten in the contest at the national convention carried the struggle to the seat of government. Disregarding the principles asserted in the national convention, he insisted that Robertson should not be appointed to office because the latter had been one of those who had fought for the right of district representation against "boss" tyranny and dictation. Yet this right of district representation was expressly affirmed by the convention, and by a series of resolutions was made an irrevocable law of the party. The whole spirit in which Conkling has acted is in direct rebellion against the declared will of the party and the laws it has instituted for its own regulation and government. An appeal may as well be made to the republicans of New York. We shall see what sort of "vindication" Conkling will have after the people have cast their ballots on the issue he has forced. Even with his packed party, the present legislature, he has a chance. Still less will be his chance in a direct appeal to the people. His followers may have strength enough to hand the legislature over for the time to the democrats; but that will be the extent of their ability to serve or avenge him.

Mr. Conkling is simply a rebel against his party, its principles and its methods. As he claims to be a party man, he should have acquiesced in its declared will. He is on the wrong side of every question settled by the party in its last national convention. His attitude therefore is that of a rebel, and consequently he falls under the ban which he has been so fond of pronouncing upon others.

AN UNPROMISING REPORT.

Cincinnati papers publish a report furnished by Mr. John M. Wilson of that city, who has recently returned from Panama on the French canal scheme and the progress of the work. Nothing worthy of notice, he says, has yet been done. About one hundred French surveyors are on the ground, and one hundred Jamaica negroes; and this represents the entire force employed. The surveyors are running lines and the negroes are clearing away brush and undergrowth. No start has been made in actual digging, and no one who sees what is going on is convinced that the company are in earnest. The expectations of large expenditures on the arrival of the French have not been realized. The line of the canal is a unit-rial one, in which nobody can live but Jamaica negroes and Chinamen, and the latter commit suicide in squads through homesickness. The scheme of the canal contemplates dividing the line of forty-five miles into six sections, each to be proceeded with as a separate work. Part of the excavations will be through mountains 350 feet above the surface of the canal, and the cuts will be solid stone. The course of the Chagres river is to be changed, which will require a wall of solid masonry seventy feet high and more than a mile and a half long. The Panama railroad is to be bought as part of the enterprise, but negotiations for the purchase which were undertaken on a basis of $25,000,000 for the road were not successful. During the wet season men cannot work there, and in the dry season the heat reaches 125 to 140 degrees. Altogether, a laborer cannot do half the work he would do in a more favorable climate. What with the payment for the railroad, the sum stolen by the treasurer of the company, and the paucity of the work a man can do there for the money paid him, it does not seem that the $30,000,000 estimated as the cost of the canal would do more than make a fair beginning; but if this company really had that sum to spend on the work, there might be some hope of success, because it is likely that the additional cash required could be had if the expenditure of that sum should demonstrate the feasibility of the plan; and any plan is feasible if money enough is spent on it. But the trouble is there is money here for such work, and is not likely ever to have even half of it so that whatever the probability of a ship canal at this point may be in the future, it is not likely to be constructed from this beginning. Altogether this report offers very remarkably from the rose-water fantasies furnished from time to time by the projectors at Paris.

RATHER STARTLING CONCLUSIONS.

In April last the noted English programme "The Nineteenth Century" [illegible] to have been written by a staff [illegible] American army, on "The Military Ins[illegible] Great Britain." The same magazine for May has an article by Admiral Lord Du[illegible] the British navy. The former article is entitled "The Silver Streak," and is devoted to exploring the common English belief that the silver streak of ocean is, in other words, the English Channel, forms an insurmountable barrier to the invasion of England. The conclusions reached by the American soldier and the British sailor are identical. The point of the former's article is that while the policy of Great Britain, outside of Europe, is distinctly and necessarily an aggressive and aggrandizing policy, the military resources, of which he includes the naval resources of the empire, are also city in adequate to maintain such a policy against [illegible] seriously challenged by any [illegible] power." To his opinion, in support of which he marshals a striking array of figures, that in the event of a general war Great Britain is not only [illegible] defend its enormous possessions which she has been at such pains to acquire, but would not offer any very formidable resistance to the occupation of her own shores and to the capture of the British capital, which would be the virtual ending of the war, as the capture of Paris did the virtual ending of the war between France and Germany. It is singular to observe that the English writer [illegible] he [illegible] conclusion. He [illegible] that the insular position of Great Britain, instead of now being a defense, would only facilitate an invasion, and that a foreign fleet could even now, without fear of destruction by such British men of war as would be brought against it, disembark upon the shores of the same [illegible] safely over the invading forces of Julius Cæsar and of William the Conqueror. [illegible] Admiral Lord Dunsany, in the article in the British navy, [illegible] Robert B. Shaw, of Charleston county, Virginia, has in his possession a [illegible] weighing eighty-six pounds which was [illegible] the American lines during the siege of Yorktown in 1781 and taken home by Mr. Shaw's grandfather, a soldier of the revolution who was present at the [illegible] surrender of Cornwallis. It has been a relic of value in the Shaw family for nearly one hundred years, and will be exhibited at the Yorktown centennial in October next.

Railway [illegible] near Peach [illegible] which [illegible] days since, [illegible] the cattle had been ordered by the Union Pacific company for the [illegible] excursion from Atlantic City to Salt Lake City. This cattle line, Mr. Hendricks says, will be established by the end of the year 1882.

Gambling finds that the New York legislature is not a [illegible] commercial, and [illegible] out of a job there [illegible] month. [illegible] for him [illegible] the lecture field.

DIED.

[illegible] noon, May 29, Chas. [illegible] Edwards, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral services [illegible] at his late place [illegible] Baptist church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tuesday.

In this city, May 28, 1881, of [illegible] Dr. Edward Jackson, [illegible] Dr. [illegible] beloved daughter of [illegible] S. and Sarah Wood, aged 20 years and 23 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 243 Stark street, on [illegible] Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Oswego, May 29, Elsie M., third daughter of John L. and C. A. Smith, aged 16 years.

Funeral at half-past 10 Tuesday morning from the family residence, No. 39 Madison street. Friends of the family invited.

NEW TO-DAY.

George Wright Post No. 1, G. A. R., respectfully requests that all citizens and societies making display or [illegible] Wednesday, May 30th, Decoration Day. [illegible]

Attention! Tiger Engine Co. No. 5. [illegible] are requested to be present at their hall on this [illegible] P. M., May 30, for the purpose [illegible] of the President. [illegible] C. SHAW, President. [illegible] SUMNER, Secty.

A. O. U. W. All Workmen are invited and earnestly requested to be at the Workmen Hall, corner First and Davis streets, on Tuesday, May 31st, for the purpose of uniting in the ceremonies of the day in [illegible] the graves. Four dozen [illegible] Confederate [illegible] with a badge [illegible] flowers. By order of the Committee. [illegible]

Attention, Earnest Guard. You are hereby requested to meet at your armory on Tuesday, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, in full uniform to march [illegible] the United States Army of the Republic in the decoration of the graves of our deceased [illegible] By order of [illegible] J. M. MONTA[illegible]

D. L. KEANE, Custodian Secretary. [illegible] Commanding.

PRIVATE [illegible] AND AUCTION GOODS [illegible] MADAME DEMARAIS, [illegible] Fourth street, [illegible] and [illegible] evenings.

WANTED.

A [illegible] WOMAN [illegible] AND [illegible] SEAMSTRESS. A [illegible] Vancouver [illegible] to the [illegible] Good wages [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second street, [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] COOK. [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second street, [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

A [illegible] GOAT AND [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] CHAMBER [illegible] AND [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] HAND ON [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] MILLER. [illegible] AT [illegible] Main [illegible] No [illegible] First [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] SUMMER RESORT, A MAN AND WIFE [illegible] Clark, [illegible] Main [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

DRAUGHTSMAN.

PROFESSIONAL [illegible] AT [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A [illegible] IN [illegible] AND [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second [illegible]

WANTED.

A [illegible] WOMAN [illegible] AND [illegible] Apply [illegible] Second

The Daily Oregonian.
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1881.

CITY.

THE FLEETWOOD AT THREE THIS.—Saturday morning the little propeller Fleetwood made her trial trip, which must be recorded as successful in every respect. Leaving the wharf at the foot of Morrison street, the Fleetwood steamed up nearly opposite Lone Island and then turned her prow down stream. She ran under a good head of steam and made fine time, passing and sighted Vancouver in good time, passing objects from the time she started, the run being made in 2 hours and a half. On the return trip the Fleetwood made the distance in 40 minutes against a strong head wind. Under favorable circumstances the little propeller can make 15 knots an hour. The Fleetwood is 70 feet long, with 19 feet width of beam. Her engines were made at Honeyman's foundry and are 10-inch stroke. There are two cabins, both elegantly upholstered, and everything about the boat is arranged with regard to economy and safety. The steamer has a carrying capacity for 75 passengers and can carry 60 tons of freight. The Fleetwood will run to the Cascades, where she will connect with the Gold Dust for The Dalles. Capt. C. H. Scott will have command of the Fleetwood. Mr. G. Cook is to be purser and Henry Deske engineer.

CHINA WARE.—Wm. A. H. Fredrichsen has received the business of Newcomb Pottery Co., of Cincinnati, under date of May 1883. This pottery obtains a telegram in New York, and May 19, which states that a contract has been made with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to haul all imports to that road from Portland to Duluth, and all exports to that point to Portland for the Asiatic trade. From England most of the imports will come to America this year. In a few days Mr. Fredrichsen will receive a large assortment of the goods in crates of the Northern Pacific road. He will be prepared for a good share of the business.

HARD OPERATION.—Mr. Myers, of the pioneer grocery, residing on the corner of Seventh and Flanders streets, has for some time past been afflicted with a cancer on her right ear, and to such an extent has it been spreading that it was despaired of. Any person who desired to save the lady's life should go to Saturday afternoon, the operation was skillfully performed by Drs. J. W. Oliver and G. H. Davis. Mrs. Myers is now doing nicely, and the operation will be successful. At last accounts the lady was resting comfortably.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.—Saturday evening a meeting was held by the democratic city committee of the council chamber. Messrs. Borden, Girdler, Terry and Kelly being present in person and Mr. Chadwick Norris being represented by Byron Z. Millard as proxy. After considerable discussion of matters relative to the position of the party in the coming city election it was determined to take no action looking to a call for a city convention until later or perhaps after the republicans make their nominations.

CHURCH BEING BUILT.—The Scandinavian Evangelican Lutheran church of East Portland has been raised several feet above the ground for the purpose of putting in a brick basement. The thanks of the church and pastor, the Rev. A. E. Fridrich, are due to Mr. C. D. Partridge, contractor, of Portland, for the free use of his tools and appliances for moving buildings. Liberal contributions for moving the expense incurred in the lingo wards paying the expense incurred in the improvement have been received from the citizens of Portland.

ARRESTED.—Deputy Sheriff Caywood, on complaint of Capt. Tom Mountain, attached on Saturday, a number of articles in possession of the Portland light battery. Capt. Mountain claims that the sum of $122 is due him from the company, which the state declines to liquidate; also that a number of articles belong to him personally. Deputy Sheriff Caywood, not being able to open the door of the armory, effected an entrance through one of the windows.

NEW JERSEY'S STAND.—The executive committee of the Oregon State Agricultural Society have succeeded in building a new judges' stand at the race track on the state fair grounds. It will be three stories high; the first story for weighing rooms, the second for superiors and the third for the judges. It will be projected about ten feet back from the location of the old one. This is an improvement which also has been needed, and one that the press of the state will appreciate.

THE RECORDED STATE BOUNDARY.—In answer to a private inquiry from Mr. J. M. Gilmore, superintendent of the Oregonian Railway Company, Hosford, Mr. Reid answered from New York Saturday that no official has been made and all efforts to that effect could be justified on his authority. Mr. Reid started for Scotland Saturday afternoon.

LOSS SUDDENLY.—On the down trip last Saturday from the upper Columbia river there was a party of Germans. In coming over the portage at the Cascades one of the Chinamen suddenly died. His body was brought to this city on the Cascade local. It is supposed to be a case of heart disease.

SOLD OUT.—Sheriff Buchtel sold on Saturday the balance of the late Portland Transfer Co.'s including wagons, harness, etc. They brought fair prices for a forced sale, but the finest wagon that has come from and was in good order, brought only $300.

BURNED OUT.—A dispatch from Astoria yesterday evening states that the bark Herbert Black, bound for the United Kingdom, crossed the bar Saturday afternoon.

I. STRAUS.—Property owners on I. street in East Portland from Fourth street down to the railroad, have arranged to have the driveway reached with good three-inch plank, 22 feet long.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT.—The State Circuit Court adjourned last Friday until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Jurors and attorneys should bear this fact in mind.

EXCURSION TO MONMOUTH.—Commencing Wednesday, the Oregonian Railway Company limited, will run passenger and freight trains to Monmouth, Polk county.

EXCURSIONS TO VANCOUVER.

The excursion given by the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's church, Oregon City, is for a charitable purpose and deserves to be successful. The Guild has spared no expense to make the ride enjoyable and the ceremonies and military parade were gotten up at their request by the officers in charge of the military cemetery at Vancouver. Their boat, the Lurline, leaves foot of Alder street at 9:30 this morning. Every arrangement has been made to insure the safety and comfort of passengers.

The steamer Washington will leave the wharf this morning at 9:30, at the foot of Morrison street, for Vancouver and also at 3 P. M. Returning, the steamer will leave Vancouver at 5 P. M. The excursion will afford an opportunity of witnessing the the decoration ceremonies at Vancouver.

CRICKET MATCH.

This afternoon at 1 P. M. precisely, wickets will be pitched for a full game on the South Portland grounds. In view of being a holiday and the near approach of the match with the Victoria club it is earnestly desired that there be a full attendance. The sides will be as follows:

First Eleven—Maxwell, Cooke of Corvallis, Allen, Tracy, Crocker, Lewando, Graham, Cran, Blackford, Seeley, Stodart.

Second Eleven—Kinross, Bourne, Creighton, Taylor, Owen, Andrews, Warren, Beatties, Gilman, Dobbins, Nicol.

Umpire, H. G. MacDonald, Esq.

The team will leave front of New Market theater at 12:30 precisely.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J.

SATURDAY, May 28.

U. S. vs Wm. Neal; information filed, arraigned, plea of guilty, sentenced to fine of $10 or 30 days in jail.

U. S. vs Peter Servant; information filed, arraigned, plea of guilty, sentenced to fine of $10 or 30 days in jail.

Court adjourned to Tuesday, May 31.

COUNTY COURT—HOLM, J.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of A. Hurgren, deceased; final account heard; objection to testimony and argument of counsel submitted and taken under advisement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Only $5 per month for instruction in writing during June at White's Business College.

Wm. Young, the veteran saddle cutter, No. 60 Front street, corner of Pine, furnishes everything in the line of monuments, headstones, tombs, marbles, table tops, &c. All work neatly and promptly executed.

Birmingham, corner First and Salmon, is just opening a superb assortment of new designs in carpets and oil cloths of new prices. All the ash and maple chamber suits of this well known establishment are made from seasoned lumber.

THE STEAMERS.

The steamer California will sail for Sitka and way ports from this city to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Astoria yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She will pass up this morning at an early hour.

The steamship Columbia, which sailed from San Francisco for Portland on Saturday with passengers and freight, will be due here some time this evening.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John P. Vollmer of Lewiston, has been in the city for a few days and leaves for home this morning.

Mr. S. Studebaker, head of the well-known manufacturing house of Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind., is in the city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

Olive F. Swafford et al to Mrs. H. A. Baughn, 2 acres in Hiram Bacon's D. L. C., Sec. 35, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Feb. 15, $200.

Removal Notice.

W. S. Ladue has removed to 123½ Front street, corner of Washington. Lessons in artistic penmanship and book-keeping. Prices reasonable.

We are leaders not followers—in our business. If you want a nice clean carriage or coupe, with a prudent and competent driver, go or send to the City stables. ACKER & LEIBY.

The weather for some time past has been the best ever experienced in Oregon and everybody looks delighted, particularly Abell, the photographer, who has been doing a big business.

The best cigars, bar shoes are made by *Lilly, Brackett & Co.*, Boston, for sale only by Champlin & Holman, Pacific Boot and Shoe House.

Open creams a specialty made fresh every day. Delicious and retail at Baker's Post Office Candy Store, opposite post office, Fifth and Morrison.

DECORATION SUNDAY.

Services at the First Congregational Church—Sermon by Rev. J. A. Benton.

A very large audience assembled at the First Congregational Church last night, the occasion being special services in memory of the fallen soldiers. So great was the attendance that hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The church was beautifully draped with flags, and in front of the altar were two stacks of guns, flags and other military accoutrements. The musical services were excellent, all the choral numbers being well rendered, Mr. Miller singing "Before the Throne of God Above." Mr. Mechlem gave the solo of "The Star Spangled Banner" in fine style. Rev. J. A. Benton delivered the following sermon, which was listened to with intense interest:

DECORATION SERMON.

ESTHER 6:1—"And the day shall be unto you for a memorial."

In the presence of great events great actions, great sacrifices get unreasonably, unintentionally, but instinctively, wisely, carefully, successful and perennial memorials to their celebration and lasting memorial. And yet this desire is man. The Bible is full of recognitions of memorials. The great facts of [illegible] are symbolized, memorialized. Even in the Last Passover, his Feast of Tabernacles, his Feast of Pentecost, the Christian his Lord's Supper, his Sabbath. Times and seasons [illegible] memorial days. And we all are the children of them. As Americans we have two [illegible] days. The Fourth of July. Perpetual Day, when our nation was born, and the [illegible] May. Preparation Day, which we [illegible] of our nation there that Rebellion, by which she was [illegible] as [illegible] a time, a true people's day which memorializes the decision, the heroic consecration, the deathless valor of the [illegible]. The sentiments of [illegible] like a superstition, which [illegible] in every [illegible] heart burn. Nay, it sweeps the heart-strings with a touch of tenderness unknown to other memorials. As [illegible] the Feast of July. It has been [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. It has been [illegible] our vanity, and challenges more our manhood. It [illegible] our patriotism. It recalls us nationally to consider what the nation is at and what it is [illegible]. It takes us back to the days of [illegible] the balance, and test us anew as [illegible]. This nation-proud birth is one to be [illegible]. It takes us back to the days of [illegible] and [illegible] the life of the nation and [illegible] nation, and test [illegible] for [illegible] nation-proud birth is one to be [illegible]. It takes us back to the days of [illegible] and [illegible] when

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1881.

A MACHINE CATECHISM.

(Albany (N. Y.) Journal.)

Q. What is the dominant duty of a New York republican?

A. To defy Conkling and whoop him up generally.

Q. Are there more New York republican leaders than one?

A. There is but one. His name is Conkling; all others are counterfeit.

Q. Who made the republican party of New York?

A. Conkling. He was its sole maker even as he is its sole preserver and proprietor.

Q. Is there anything to the republican party of New York apart from him?

A. There is not. He always puts it in his breeches pocket when he starts for Washington, and there it is incessantly until he returns to Utica.

Q. What was the idea of the framers of the Constitution in providing a president for the United States?

A. Their idea, so far as New York is concerned, simply was to furnish an official to bestow patronage upon Conkling.

Q. What is the whole duty of a statesman?

A. To harvest as much patronage as possible.

Q. Why is this thus?

A. Because on patronage he lives, moves and has his being.

Q. What do you understand by the appointing power of the president?

A. The power to appoint men whom the senate boycotts him into appointing.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate?"

A. "Advice" and "consent" are used as synonymous with *demand* and *dictation*.

Q. What is meant by "the courtesy of the senate" for discourtesy to the president?

A. Not unless Conkling approves of him.

Q. What is the relation which an officeholder bears to the party that elected him—that of servant or that of master?

A. If you mean Conkling, that of sultan.

Q. Is Conkling willing to be conciliated?

A. He is. All that he asks of the president is that he may have his way in all things that pertain to New York.

Q. Could anything be fairer than that?

A. Nothing could be fairer than that.

Q. What is a New York stalwart?

A. A stalwart is a republican who makes fidelity to Conkling rather than fidelity to party principles the end of political action.

Q. What is your opinion of Judge Robertson.

A. He is a man whose head ought forthwith be placed on a charger and forwarded to Conkling express charges paid.

Q. Is not Robertson a man of the highest character?

A. Yes.

Q. Have not his services to the party and the state been illustrious?

A. Yes.

Q. Are not his intelligence, experience and accomplishments equal to his probity?

A. Yes.

Q. Have not his services during a long period as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate been of incalculable benefit to the people?

A. Yes.

Q. Why, then, should his head be served upon a charger rather than exalted?

A. Because Conkling does not approve of him.

Q. Had the republican legislature of New York the right to endorse the nomination of Judge Robertson without first finding out from Conkling whether he would condone such action?

A. Clearly not. Its action in this respect was a piece of monstrous impudence and presumption.

Q. Can the legislature be rightfully assassinated for so doing?

A. In equity it can be, but not, perhaps, in law.

Q. What will Conkling do about it?

A. He will place both branches of the legislature in contempt.

Q. What is Blaine?

A. Blaine is the loathsome incubus of American politics; a crossed-out peacock of perdition; a pestiferous plague; an unconscionable free-booter; a human blizzard; an incarnate pestilence; a cyclone; a tornado; a whirlwind.

Q. Why do you thus characterize Blaine?

A. Because Conkling does not approve of Blaine.

Q. What is a New York anti-machine republican?

A. It is a republican who, in taking issue with the stalwarts is opposed to changing the name of New York to Conklingville, and who does not refer to Conkling when he speaks of the Supreme Being.

Q. What would become of such a republican if the machine millennium had arrived?

A. He would be dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel and his remains would be ground finer than granulated sugar.

Q. Are not the terms which Conkling proposes to Garfield perfectly fair?

A. Indeed they are. No terms could be fairer.

Q. What are those terms?

A. Heads I win, tails you lose.

Q. Does Conkling approve of one George Washington?

A. He does not.

Q. Why does he not?

A. Because Washington endorsed a certain declaration of independence.

Q. Does not Conkling believe in declarations of independence?

A. No. On no. He entirely disapproves of them.

Q. What sort of declarations does Mr. Conkling approve of?

A. Declarations of subserviency to the machine.

PART II.

Q. What do you understand by harmony?

A. Harmony is the right and duty which those who don't agree with us have of yielding to our demands.

Q. Is Mr. Conkling for harmony?

A. He just yearns for it.

Q. Give an illustration of his anxiety for harmony.

A. He is so solicitous for harmony that he is laboring to have Robertson rejected to the end that it may be fully attained.

Q. What is the proper attitude to assume toward bolters and kickers?

A. For bolters and kickers we have only immeasurable abhorrence, disgust and condemnation.

Q. What is a bolter and a kicker?

A. A bolter and a kicker is a person who declines to support a regular party nomination.

Q. Is Mr. Conkling, therefore, to be set down as a bolter and a kicker, since he declines to support the nomination of Robertson?

A. He is not, since the president's nomination of Robertson was not regular.

Q. Why was it not regular?

A. The fact that it was not agreeable to Mr. Conkling personally made it glaringly irregular.

Q. Is everything that is done by or in relation to the republican party in New York that does not suit him to a shade to be regarded as irregular?

A. It is.

Q. What is Conkling's opinion of the legislators and newspapers that entertained the conviction that Robertson ought to be confirmed until he reached for his whip with lead in its handle and a bad sting in its long snapper?

A. He condones their rashness in presuming to have convictions out of his manufacture because of their subsequent surrender of their convictions on the altar of subserviency.

Q. Isn't that real nice of Conkling?

A. It is indeed real nice of Conkling.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase making war on Conkling?

A. Making war on Conkling is taking political action which is not in accord with his individual wishes.

Q. Did the Chicago convention make war on Conkling when it set aside the unit rule?

A. It did.

Q. Did the Chicago convention make war on Conkling when it decided against a third term?

A. It did.

Q. Did the Chicago convention make war on Conkling when it declined to nominate his candidate?

A. It did.

Q. Did the Chicago convention make war on Conkling when it chose James A. Garfield as its candidate?

A. It did.

Q. Has the Chicago convention ever apologized to Conkling for such conduct?

A. It never has.

Q. Will Conkling ever pardon the Chicago convention?

A. He never will.

Q. What wounds have you for saying he never will?

A. Because his opposition to Robertson's confirmation is based on the fact that Robertson made war on him by opposing the unit rule, by opposing the third term, by opposing the nomination of the Conkling candidate in the Chicago convention.

Q. Would the president have been justified in withdrawing the name of Robertson?

A. He would have been for two reasons.

Q. State those two reasons.

A. In the first place the withdrawal would have produced harmony. Conkling can do as the party, and, in the second place, Conkling might have been pleased. I regard it as in the nature of a reproof of those who made war on him by voting against Grant at Chicago.

Q. Was the president justified in withdrawing the other New York nominations?

A. He certainly was not.

Q. Why not?

A. Because such action had a tendency to hurt Mr. Conkling's feelings.

Q. What ought he to have done?

A. Well, he ought not to have treated to such dreadfully extreme measures.

Q. Conkling resorts to extreme measures to gain his ends, does he not?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. When, then, should the president be debarred from employing measures of extreme opposing vigor?

A. The answer is plain. Instead of Conkling does he is protected by the courtesy of the senate. The president can use such expedients for aggressive action.

Q. State, then, what course the president ought to have adopted in lieu of withdrawing the New York nominations?

A. The best answer we can give is one based on the old rules of verse:

"There was an old woman and how
Should I confess the name of the cow?
I will not tell the sex
And continue to say it,
Without any more ado
Than simply to write it."

Q. In other words, the president, instead of withdrawing the New York nominations which he did withdraw, ought to have withdrawn the nomination of Robertson and supplemented such action by smiling slyly and sweetly upon Conkling?

A. Yes, that is the sort of presidential policy in regard to New York nominations which would have met with our cordial approbation.

REPUBLICAN OR COSSACK?

Indications of a Coming Storm which will Sweep Europe.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is scarcely ten years since Napoleon III. departed, and Europe is neither republican nor Cossack.

The signs are, however, very ominous. For a time a general outbreak may still be put off, but in the near future such convulsion is all but certain. There have been, indeed, various national spasms and throes during these sixty years. There have been wars and rumors of wars, and more than one dynastic change. But there has never been a movement after the fashion of impending storm have brooded so dominatakably and so widely over Europe as they now do, since the death of the prophetic exile on his solitary rock at St. Helena.

Russia, to all appearance, is on the eve of revolution. St. Petersburg, it is said, is filled with gloom, and the air, as say the correspondents, is heavy with expectant forebodings. The Czar has shut himself up in a fortress, twenty miles from his capital, whence he silently watches the flow of events. The Nihilists grow bolder and bolder, and a member of the revolutionary committee—it may be presumed, after first being carefully searched, and then kept during the intervening under strict guard has actually had the temerity to present to Alexander a manifesto, or ultimatum, setting forth in the name of his society on what terms they will make peace. If it is true, as reported, that after hearing all that his bold messenger had to say, the Czar ordered him to be arrested, the pacification aimed at will scarcely, by this episode, be promoted.

But the clouds do not rather only about the Russian capital. News comes by way of Berlin that grave agitation has broken out in the Baltic provinces. The peasants there, like those of Ireland, want to own the land. The local press, with inexplicable audacity, declares that the government is incapable of controlling the prosperity of the country. Handbills have been distributed calling on the people to refuse to swear allegiance to the czar. But Lutheran pastors in many parts of Esthland decline to administer that oath. Russian bonds, meanwhile, are going down in London, and the *Times* of that city yesterday asserted that the fall is due to the fact that serious fears of revolution in Russia are now entertained. English consols do not go down, dark as the prospect is in Ireland. But this is because full faith exists that there is force enough at hand to cope with any disturbances that may arise there rather than because such disturbance is not expected.

If the czar were now to develop signal military genius, if he were able to play the part of a Gustavus Adolphus or a Tamerlane, to win out of his troubles would be clear. He would, as swiftly as might be, mobilize his vast army. He would crush down the revolutionists, make home peace, and pour an immense invading force into Germany. If he seemed at all likely to prosper—and on our hypothesis, assuming his genius, he would be sure to do so—France, the worst backbiter but one the province would be sure to join in the fray. Between the upper and the nether millstones the new and imposing empire might soon be ground to powder. But the great czar, who had said to his standard and countless hordes with the promise of plunder, would not cheer any rebuff. He might resolve to avenge Moscow on Paris. Such statesmanship he might seize but a flank movement and in a single campaign and all-powerful then as the Corsican was at the dawn of the century, the nations would be prostrate at the feet of the czar, the augury of Napoleon would be fulfilled and Europe would be Cossack.

But if this is not to be, if Alexander is not of the stuff to make a conqueror, and no other figure looms up in Russia (it would find small her vast forces and to stave off liberty or disintegration by foreign war, the alternative end may be postponed but hardly averted. If Russia is revolutionized, the German empire will not long stand. With free institutions on both sides of her, the Father land would no longer be without them. And thus, if not "Cossack," Europe would almost straightway become "republican." It would have seemed to most minds over-daring, if not visionary, to indulge in these forecasts during the time of him whom Victor Hugo called Napoleon the Little. But events have moved fast since then, and the prophecy of Napoleon the Great apparently nears its fulfillment.

Simon Cameron and Don Quixote.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Speaking of this week Gen. Cameron once said to me: "Besides being the first literary work I ever had to read, it was illustrated. I was about ten years of age, and if you have ever seen a boy of that age, with a natural appetite for devouring everything in the shape of printed matter, get down to a book with pictures in it, you may imagine with what zest I addressed myself to that fascinating work, snatching moments from labor and devoting all play time to it until the last page was read, and then wondering what it was all about, and beginning again at the first and reading it all over."

"I remember very well," said he, "that I thought it was either a great history or a great lie. Of course I could not see the satire in it, but I was firmly settled on one point—that if I had been Don Quixote, Sancho Panza would have died within a week, and if I had been Sancho Panza, I would not have served such a fool as Don Quixote."

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, May 28.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine 9[illegible] fine silver, quoted 11[illegible].

Sterling exchange: Posted, bankers' long 4 84, short 4 86. Commercial, long 4 84, short 4 86. Government bonds: Currency 6's, 1[illegible]; 4½'s, 1[illegible]; 4's, 10[illegible]; 3's, 1[illegible]. Closed—4½'s, 1[illegible]; 4's, 10[illegible]; 3's, 1[illegible]. Money, May 24. Closed, 6@7 per cent. Money. Silver bullion, 1[illegible] fine standard, 9[illegible] per fine oz. Mexican coin, 9[illegible] to 10 to-day.

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 28.—Silver bars 11[illegible] to-day. 2½ per cent. consols, actually steady, stock closed dearer. W. C. P. R., 9[illegible]; Central, 120; Erie, 4[illegible].

SATURDAY EVENING, May 29.

The wheat market is unchanged. Custom[illegible] $1 31 per 22[illegible] per cental.

Quicksilver Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 28.

Shortages: Wheat, [illegible] centals; barley, [illegible] centals; flour, [illegible] sacks; wool, [illegible] sacks; quicksilver, [illegible] flasks.

Freights: Wheat, [illegible] cents; barley, [illegible] cents; flour, [illegible] cents; wool, [illegible] cents; quicksilver, [illegible] cents.

Wheat—Shipping [illegible] centals at $1 32½@1 35 per cental.

Barley—Feed [illegible] centals at [illegible] per cental.

Oats—Feed [illegible] centals at [illegible] per cental.

Beans—Bayo [illegible] centals at [illegible] per cental.

Potatoes—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per cental.

Onions—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per cental.

Hay—[illegible] tons at [illegible] per ton.

Wool—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Hops—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Quicksilver—[illegible] flasks at [illegible] per flask.

Bullion—[illegible] coin.

Sugar—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Coffee—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Rice—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Tea—[illegible] centals at [illegible] per lb.

Whisky—[illegible] gallons at [illegible] per gallon.

Brandy—[illegible] gallons at [illegible] per gallon.

Wine—[illegible] gallons at [illegible] per gallon.

Nails—[illegible] kegs at [illegible] per keg.

Lumber—[illegible] feet at [illegible] per M.

Shingles—[illegible] at [illegible] per M.

Lath—[illegible] at [illegible] per M.

Pickets—[illegible] at [illegible] per M.

Posts—[illegible] at [illegible] per M.

Coal—[illegible] tons at [illegible] per ton.

Iron—[illegible] tons at [illegible] per ton.

Steel—[illegible] tons at [illegible] per ton.

Leather—[illegible] sides at [illegible] per lb.

Boots and Shoes—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Clothing—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Dry Goods—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Hardware—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Tinware—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Glassware—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Paints—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Oils—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Soap—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Candles—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Matches—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Tobacco—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Cigars—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Furniture—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Carriages—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Agricultural Implements—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Machinery—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Miscellaneous—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Total—[illegible] cases at [illegible] per case.

Exchange on London—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on New York—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Portland—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Chicago—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Boston—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Philadelphia—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Baltimore—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Washington—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Cincinnati—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on St. Louis—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on New Orleans—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Mexico—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Europe—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Asia—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Australia—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Africa—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on South America—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Central America—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on West Indies—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Hawaiian Islands—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Japan—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on China—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Manila—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on Australia—Sight, [illegible]; 60 days, [illegible].

Exchange on New Zealand